eigners; (3) the suspension for five years of the official examinations in towns where foreigners had been mistreated; (4) an apology for the murder of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation; (5) the erection by the Chinese Government of expiatory monuments in desecrated foreign cemeteries; (6) the prohibition by China for two years or more of the importation of arms and ammunition; (7) the payment by China of an indemnity of 450,000,000 haikuan taels—in United States currency $333,000,000—with interest at four per cent, in thirty-nine annual installments, ending with 1940, to be secured by the maritime customs, the salt tax, and the native customs, and to be distributed among thirteen of the powers, Russia receiving the largest share, and Germany, France, Great Britain, Japan, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden following with amounts progressively smaller in the order named; (8) the reservation to foreigners and the defense by the powers of the legation quarter in Peking; (9) the razing of the Taku forts, thus to permit free communication between Peking and the sea; (10) the maintenance of free communication between Peking and the sea by right of occupation by the powers of certain specified points; (11) the publication of edicts designed to discourage further anti-foreign outbreaks; (12) the amendment of existing treaties of commerce and navigation (a provision carried out in 1902 and 1903 with the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, but without revolutionary additions to earlier documents); (13) the improvement of the river channels leading to Tientsin

and Shanghai; and (14) the reconstruction of the Tsungli Yainen into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs *(Wai Wu Pu)* which should be accorded precedence over all the other ministries of state, thus giving added dignity to intercourse with foreign powers.

The Boxer outbreak marked another stage in the collapse of the old China. Partly because of the folly of its court and partly because of policies of the powers which had goaded some of its leaders to fury, China had been brought further under the heel of the foreigner.

By the Protocol, as the price of the mad action of Tz'u Hsi and some of her officials, China was saddled with a large addition to her debt, the legations in Peking took on the guise of armed